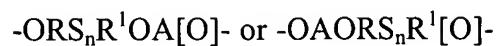


IN THE CLAIMS:

6. A compound having at least one unit of the formula:



wherein:

O and S have their normal meaning of oxygen and sulfur;

n is at least 2 and not more than about 8;

R and R<sup>1</sup> are the same or different and are organic divalent radicals, each having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms; and

A is the residue of a dibasic carboxylic acid of from 1 to 40 carbon atoms.

7. A composition of the formulae:



wherein

O and S have their normal meaning of oxygen and sulfur;

$n$  is at least 2 and not more than about 8;

$F$  is of the formula  $-\text{ORS}_n\text{R}^1\text{OA}[\text{O}]^-$ ;

$F'$  is of the formula  $-\text{OAORS}_n\text{R}^1[\text{O}]^-$

$m$  is at least 1;

$Z$  and  $Z^1$  are the same or different and are oxy or amino;

$M$  and  $M^1$  are the same or different and are hydrogen or an organic substituent;

$R$  and  $R^1$  are the same or different and are organic divalent radicals, each having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms; and

$A$  is the residue of a dicarboxylic acid of from 2 to 40 carbon atoms.

20. A compound of the formulae:

(a)  $\text{MF}_m\text{RS}_n\text{R}^1\text{OM}^1$ ; or

(b)  $\text{MF}'_m\text{AOM}^1$ ,

wherein:

$F$  is of the formula  $-\text{ORS}_n\text{R}^1\text{OA}[\text{O}]^-$ ;

$F^1$  is of the formula  $-\text{OAORS}_n\text{R}^1[\text{O}]^-$ ;

$m$  is at least 1;

$n$  is of 2 to 4;

$R$  and  $R^1$  are ethylene;

$A$  is the residue of an aliphatic dicarboxylic acid of from 2 to 40 carbon atoms; and

$M$  and  $M^1$  are H.